



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## BRAZIL.

*Report from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Mortality—Plague, smallpox, and yellow fever—Mortality in certain cities of Brazil—Plague in Chile and Argentina.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, March 5, as follows:

Two weeks ended March 3, 1907. Vessels inspected and received bills of health: On the 18th ultimo the British steamship *Newton*, for New Orleans, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and no change in personnel while in this port; on the 19th ultimo the British steamship *Usher*, for Baltimore, with a cargo of manganese ore, no passengers, and no change in personnel; on the 20th ultimo the Norwegian bark *Agda*, for Fernandina, Fla., in stone and sand ballast, no passengers, and with 6 new members of the crew signed on while in port; on the 22d ultimo the British steamship *Barton*, for Port Eads, La., in water ballast, no passengers, and with no change in the personnel of the crew while in this port; on the 26th ultimo the British steamship *Thornhill*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and with no change in the crew personnel while in port; on the same date the British steamship *Terence*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, 6 first-class passengers from here, and no change in the crew personnel while in port; on the 28th ultimo the Brazilian steamship *Goyaz*, for New York, with 33 first-class and 9 steerage passengers from this port, with a cargo of coffee, and the whole crew shipped in this port, this being the vessel's home port; and on the 2d instant the British steamship *Italian Prince*, for New Orleans, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and no change in the personnel of the vessel while in this port.

No other vessels took out American bills of health during the period under report.

## MORTALITY REPORTS.

*Pernambuco, Brazil.*—Two weeks ended January 31, 1907. Total deaths, 326. Yellow fever, 1 death; variola, 60 deaths.

Estimated population, 210,000.

*Rio de Janeiro.*—*Mortality and morbidity.*—Week ended February 24, 1907. Total deaths, 243. Bubonic plague, 2 cases reported during the week. No cases of yellow fever or of variola reported. At the close of the week there were in the hospital, São Sebastião, 2 cases of variola, 9 cases of plague, and 17 cases of suspicious illness under observation.

Week ended March 3, 1907. Total deaths, 298. Yellow fever, 2 deaths with 2 new reported cases. Plague, 1 death with 4 new reported cases, and variola 3 cases and 1 death. At the close of the week there were in the Hospital São Sebastião, 5 cases of variola, 7 cases of plague, and 16 cases of suspicious illness under observation.

## MORTALITY IN CERTAIN CITIES, 1905.

*São Paulo*, capital of State of same name. Estimated population, 1905, 286,000. Total deaths, 5,411. Yellow fever, 2; bubonic plague, 4; variola, 5; beriberi, 1; leprosy, 7; malarial fevers, 63.

*Bahia*, capital of State of same name. Estimated population, 1905, 265,000. Total deaths, 3,852. Yellow fever, none; bubonic plague, 8; variola, 39; beriberi, 41; malarial fevers, 250.

*Nitheroy*, capital of State of Rio de Janeiro. Estimated population, 1905, 45,000. Total deaths, 2,003. Yellow fever, 3; bubonic plague, 14; variola, 446; beriberi, 10; malarial fevers, 52.

*Belem*, capital of State of Para. Estimated population, 100,000. Total deaths, 4,100. Yellow fever, 183; bubonic plague, 13; variola, 426; beriberi, 54; leprosy, 23; malarial fevers, 788.

This city is less than one-half the population of the city of Bahia, and yet there is a larger absolute number of deaths. It is notoriously a most unhealthy city. Seven hundred and eighty-eight deaths from malarial fevers is an extremely large number for a city of 100,000 persons, even in the coast cities of Brazil. In Rio de Janeiro in 1905 there were only 296 deaths from this cause, and last year, 1906, there were only 267, while the population of Rio is almost one million.

*Curitiba*, State of Parana. Estimated population, 53,928. Total deaths, 820. Variola, 8.

*Fortaleza*, State of Ceara. Estimated population, 48,369. Total deaths, 1,665. Bubonic plague, 13 deaths; variola, 2; beriberi, 5; malarial fevers, 10.

*Pelotas*, State of Rio Grande do Sul. Estimated population, 40,000. Total deaths, 1,114. Variola, 14 deaths.

*Rio Grande*. Estimated population, 29,218. Total deaths, 1,587. Variola, 529 deaths, and tuberculosis, 145.

*Bubonic plague in Chile and Argentina*.—Reports of the 5th instant state that bubonic plague has broken out in Valparaiso, and that the epidemic of plague in Antofagasta increases daily.

From Buenos Aires is also reported the continuance of bubonic plague in that city, and also in the city of Rosario.

#### BRITISH HONDURAS.

*Report from Belize, fruit port—Sanitary conditions good.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports, March 22, as follows:

The port and adjacent territory, as well as other ports in the colony, are in very good sanitary condition. The authorities are taking all possible precautions to avoid the entrance of infection.

#### CHINA.

*Reports from Hongkong—Quarantine restrictions—Plague and smallpox.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon White reports as follows:

Week ended February 9, 1907. Restrictions enforced by Hongkong remain as reported on December 1, 1906. Restrictions enforced against Hongkong remain as reported on December 1, 1906. Quarantinable disease: Smallpox, 13 cases, 12 deaths.

Week ended February 16, 1907. Smallpox, 14 cases, 14 deaths; plague, 1 case, 1 death.

*Emigrants recommended for rejection.*

Number of emigrants per steamship *Coptic* sailing February 23, 1907, recommended for rejection: For San Francisco, 4.